

While the breeders have applied their capital, energy, and all the science they possessed in the endeavor to give to the cow the best quality of milk, yet there are fallen far short in giving us what I consider the ideal cow. We can describe her, however, as a cow that is well made, must be hardy, of good constitution, well formed, no waste flesh or bones to carry, and giving a large quantity of milk, and containing all the other elements of milk. As I said, there are very many excellent cows, but none of them have the ability to do this no one can doubt who knows the progressive spirit of the different classes. How then, shall we attain the standard? I have no answer to this question, it must be in the cross of some of the thoroughbreds referred to, or more probably through a cross of the two.

The Natives. Their name is Legion. They include everything, and there is nothing more easily hissed or given credit to than with many remarkable cows, among which the Oaks were the most noted and one of the best known. They were produced in 1816 at 402 lbs. of butter, and their lactation has been almost entirely of a variety—the English Cheddar cheese style. Here, however, is also to be found a great variance in the quality, probably not more than one-quarter being of the finest, followed in various proportions by good, fair, and ordinary qualities, these latter generally selling for twenty-five to fifty per cent less than the finest grade.

The carrying of the hoisted silver dollars in the Treasury costs the Government, that is, the country, two millions a year.

—The end of next year, Illinois will have paid off her entire debt.

—It has been a general advance in prices in the last year.

—A man reported to be forty years old died in this city last week.

—The principal continental countries of Europe can at once put into the field nearly eleven million soldiers. Can there be any more powerful to this end than dairy farms, at which the more intelligent and progressive representatives of that industry gather, and discuss its various questions as they arise.

—There is a volume of instructions in these suggestions merely. The recent exhibition of dairy products at the County Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Greenfield, while it encouraged and stimulated, still did not satisfy. The figures tell the real story about the dairy business. They show plainly enough that it is quality, not quantity, that increases trade. Otherwise, why is there but a meager four per cent of the butter produced in this country exported to other countries, while there is forty-one per cent of cheese sent abroad? And there is wide room for improvement in the matter of cheese also. Why does little Denmark, that carries but about one-twentieth as many cows as the United States, export one-half of her entire butter product, and fully as much as we do at? Yet butter can be produced on American farms at one-half what it costs in Denmark. The whole subject of dairying needs to be studied anew, and especially by the farmers of New England.

—The latest intelligence from the U.S. Commissioners would imply that there is a good prospect of another Indian war.

—Senate bill, authorizing the issue of \$100,000,000 four cent bonds, for the payment of the arrears of pensions, was ordered to be indefinitely postponed.

—A despatch from Vienna to the London Times says that, although the Russian Imperial Council was called before the late attempt on the Czar's life, it will no doubt be influenced by that event.

—Heavy snow storms are reported throughout Great Britain and the Continent.

—The Virginia Legislature has elected the Readjusters' candidates for officers of the State.

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—Heavier guns are urgently recommended for sea-coast defense, it having been complained of by the military authorities that the Government has but few guns that are equal to the improved armaments of European nations and that in the event of a war the seaport cities would have to depend for defense mainly upon torpedoes.

—A paper by Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen upon "The Present Aspect of the American Intercoastal Canal Question" was read by Colonel T. Bailey Myers, at Tuesday night's meeting of the Geographical Society of New York. Several letters giving various opinions upon the question of routes were read and Mr. Menocal in a brief address enforced Admiral Ammen's argument for the Nicaraguan route.

—The GREAT DAIRY FAIR.

—The second Fair of the International Dairy Fair Association has been going on in New York during the week, in the exhibition buildings of the American Institute. These fairs are now such a success as to secure the pledge of their being held annually.

—In the main building, as the New York papers describe the scene, it is butter, butter everywhere except where it is cheese. There are nearly from every State in the Union, and the contributions of cheese range from the "smeek case" of the Pennsylvania Dutch to fine specimens from Amsterdam, splendid Cheshire and Cheddar cheeses, and the famous soft cream cheeses to much affected by the English people. A temple constructed of foreign cheese is in the centre of the hall, and near it stands an obelisk of cheese raised by F. B. Thrasher, the President of the Association.

—Mr. Francis D. Moulton contributes a pillar of salt, and other novel and ingenious features. Prof. Alford, who has offered for the best creamery butter, best butter, and best foreign butter, for the best butter of any kind and for the handsomest ornamental specimens. There are also prizes for the best cheese made in New York, Pennsylvania, New England, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, and the Canadas, in the British Isles, on the Continent of Europe and in any other quarter of the globe.

—There are besides many special and conditional premiums offered by both English and American houses, and the display shows not only a lively competition, but the widespread interest that is felt in dairy products.

—In Machinery Hall there is an exhibition of dairy implements, machinery and models. Premiums are offered for the best creamer, the best churn, the best cheese vat, and the best cheese press, the best model of a butter creamery, cheese factory, dairy barn, dairy buildings, and the best display of dairy implements in the manufacture of butter and cheese. There are also to be some interesting tests of improved methods for making butter and cheese. Different methods of raising cream are to be tested, one of these being the centrifugal machine for separating cream from milk, and another for separating cream from cream.

—Connected with the exhibition is a special show of fine cattle, including Jersey, Holstein, and Ayrshires. One herd of eight bulls attracts special attention.

—The American Institute under the auspices of the Farmers' Club, comes forward with two special premiums—one a silver medal of superiority for the best milch cow for dairy purposes, and the other a silver medal of superiority for excellence to the second best. Altogether about two hundred cattle will be on exhibition during the last two weeks.

—President Thurber read a paper in place of the opening address expected from ex-Governor Seymour, that gentlemen not being able to attend, in which he highly discussed dairy interests abroad. He said that according to the latest statistics the number of milk cows in Germany is 9,601,221; in France, 4,513,765; Great Britain and Ireland, 3,708,766; Denmark, 800,000; Sweden, 1,356,576; Norway, 741,574; Switzerland, 592,463. While in the United States the estimates make the number about 13,000,000. Some idea of the magnitude of the interest may be formed from the fact that in this country alone, during the year 1878, 340,000,000 pounds of cheese were produced and 900,000,000 pounds of butter. Of this but 39 per cent of the cheese was exported while of the cheese 41.6 was sent to Denmark, with 60,000,000 pounds total production of butter, exports 30,000,000, or 50 per cent. These figures, Mr. Thurber argued, show that American dairymen have neglected to study the wants of the consumers of butter. Really fine butter has commanded higher prices at home than abroad. If American butter makers would

THE NEW NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

READ AND RUN.

—"Plato's" has been decided not to be open.

—By the will of the late Peter Godet, of New York, a sum of \$25,000,000 is divided.

—Vermont is holding a very costly house on Fifth Avenue, and some of the best men of the city are to compete in the principal butter markets of the world. That they have the ability to do this no one can doubt who knows the progressive spirit of the different classes. How then, shall we attain the standard? I have no answer to this question, it must be in the cross of some of the thoroughbreds referred to, or more probably through a cross of the two.

—The manufacture of cheese, said President Thurber, American dairymen have on entered much more successfully to the taste of our principal foreign market—a striking indication of which is found in the fact that over forty per cent of our total cheese is exported, as against less than one per cent of butter.

—The Eric case was closed to business for the season at midnight last Saturday.

—Ex-Gov. Bullock has been named in connection with the vacant mission to Russia.

—"Reliability" is to have a professorship of the academic year.

—The next session of the Emancipation Group took place in this city last Saturday.

—The imports of gold at New York for the past months were nearly seventy millions of dollars.

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—It is proposed to set up a municipal form of government in the District of Columbia.

—Three men were buried in a mill in Brooklyn, Mass., last week, under an avalanche of which they were shoveling.

—The railroad money has been kept up in New York by the railroad men, paying Congress to adopt the Bayard resolution for the repeal of the compulsory legal tender power of the Treasury.

—At least two arrests in New York, a few days since, who were sent to the French Consul, were made on a full payment of their debts, and were sent to the Consul at Cayenne, in the part they took in the disturbances in Algeria in 1870, and who had escaped.

—The coal companies had at last accounts agreed to a reduction of the consumed coal for coal, on account of the continued want of coal.

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